

# ASBESTOS



MAY 1932

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MARKET JOURNAL  
Devoted to the Interests  
of the Asbestos and  
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A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL  
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE  
ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER

EDITOR

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May 1932

Page 1

# ASBESTOS

## Milling Asbestos

(Second in the Series of articles by W. A. RuKeyser, B. Sc. E. M., Consulting Engineer of New York City on the Mining and Milling of Asbestos).

The problem of extracting asbestos fibre consists not only in recovering as much of the fibre from the rock as possible, but it is equally important to do so with as great an average fibre length as is possible.

Furthermore, the fibre must not be "overworked," i. e., for some markets a minimum of fiberization is the objective so as to produce as "crudey" material as possible.

Owing to the great difference in market value between the longer grades and the shorter, in general the processes which have been evolved attempt to remove the fibre from the rock as early as possible during the treatment and immediately after its liberation from the gangue. The valuable material to be extracted, i. e., the chrysotile asbestos, has only one outstanding property in which it differs from the serpentine enclosing it, that is, its fibrous nature.

In addition to this physical property, chrysotile asbestos has, of course, a greater tensile strength as opposed to the friability of the serpentine and other enclosing rocks. It is the fibrous nature of asbestos which forms the basis of most processes of milling. Recently, in mechanically extracting the crudes, the friability of the serpentine combined with the tensile strength of the asbestos has been utilized in a process of separation.

Combinations of the two principles are also being

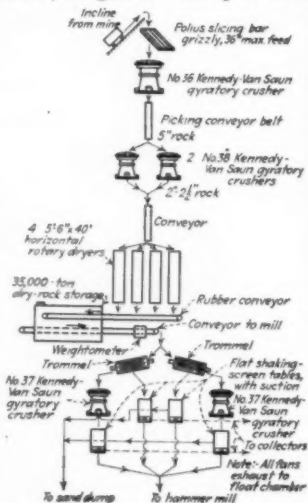


Fig. 1.



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used today and the most modern mill design incorporates first the extraction of the crudes as such by disintegrating the friable rock thru suitable machines which will not affect the length of the asbestos but will break away the rock during its comminution, permitting the screening out of the asbestos from the disintegrating rock particles as will be explained later.

The other principle involved in asbestos milling, which up to the present time has produced by far the greatest bulk of the world's asbestos mill fibre, utilizes that prop-

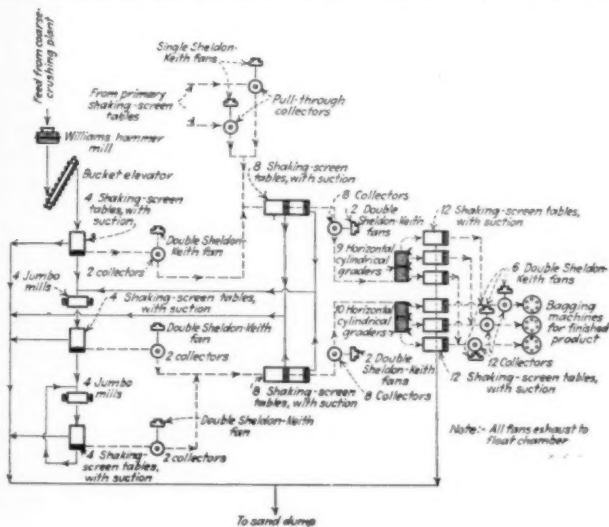


Fig. 2.

erty of asbestos which permits it to be fiberized by impact; which impact not only "fluffs up" the asbestos but breaks the asbestos away from the serpentine enclosing it. This fluffing up of the asbestos fibre during the milling operation in reality lowers its specific gravity by increasing its bulk, making it amenable to air suction. In other words we have a rough sort of classification by air. In this classifica-

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tion by air suction, a certain amount of finely divided serpentine in the form of dust and small particles will be sucked up along with the asbestos, necessitating a cleaning of the fibre during later stages in the milling operation.

The milling of asbestos thus differs so radically from other concentrating processes that special types of machines have been developed or applied, with every attempt made to spare the fibre from unnecessarily rough treatment, yet at the same time sufficiently breaking the rock which encloses it and fiberizing the asbestos so that it will be amenable to suction.

Concentration of asbestos by milling consists principally in coarse crushing, dry, re-crushing in stages, each step being followed by screening, during which air suction effects the separation of the fibre from the rock gangue; collection of the fibre; cleaning out of the adhering dust and rock particles by re-screening and further air suction; grading and finally bagging for shipment. Inherently, this typical process differs little in principle from that used in the earliest attempts at milling asbestos during the latter part of the last century and was first applied in the Quebec District of Canada. The changes we find in the modern asbestos mill are essentially those of refinements, differences in the arrangement of the units and improvements in mechanical detail.

It must be remembered that the question of milling efficiency, percent of recovery and the like are to some extent indeterminate problems. In the concentration of this non-metallic mineral, exact chemical determination of mill feed and tailings is not possible. Any physical analysis made to check the results of the mill run must, of necessity, be approximate and largely dependent upon the personal equation. Results of asbestos mill runs are usually stated simply in calculations resulting from the weighing of the rock constituting the mill feed, with the percentage fibre resulting as product. Furthermore, each deposit of asbestos varies so greatly from every other that a flow-sheet applicable to one might be quite unsuited to another, even tho located nearby in the same geographic district. It is be-

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cause of this that modifications of practice are often the dictates of individual taste and judgment rather than scientific conclusions based on accurate comparative data.

Asbestos is usually deposited along lines of weakness in the rock and it therefore follows that breaking by straight impact or by "squeeze" constitutes the ideal crushing condition. The "squeeze" of the primary jaw or giratory crusher is thus least harmful to the fibre if properly applied. The problem of retaining fibre length becomes more difficult during the later reduction stages. Therefore, in the modern asbestos mill design, it is recommended that coarse crushers do as much work on the rock as is possible and that the fibre be liberated during these stages as soon as separated from the rock before the rock is later reduced by the secondary and fine crushing machines. (Flow sheet, figures 1 and 2, constitutes a modern design and shows the rearrangement of the machines with additional refinements which have been added in more recent practice.)

In a typical modern milling operation unit design is the modern trend. Rock from the mine is dumped into hoppers or bins which feed the primary crushers. Due to the heavy duty required at this point in the flow-sheet, the rock may best pass simply over stationery grizzlies of the rail or bar type. It is essential to commence the removal of the fines even ahead of the primary crushers. These fines made in the mine during the mining operations, as well as those produced by crushing, are rich in asbestos content and are therefore made to bypass each step of the crushing, not only to increase the capacity of the crushers but also primarily to protect any fibre already liberated from the possibility of being broken down by attrition.

Furthermore, since the storage of wet serpentine is extremely difficult, if not impossible, under extreme winter conditions which are found in Canada and Russia, the modern tendency in mill design is to have any large storage required ahead of the mill either in the form of stock-piles which can be reclaimed by power shovels or by utilizing storage in trains of cars where, should the rock freeze, it is more easily accessible to "barring down" by hand. Asbestos rock is more or less hydroscopic and furthermore in

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## — A S B E S T O S —

most of the places where asbestos is mined thruout the world, the deposits contain considerable surface moisture. Therefore under extreme winter conditions it is only by continual barring down, bulldozing with powder and by never allowing the flow of rock to cease, that large bins can be kept open. The fines in particular tend to form a cementing medium which accentuates this condition. Therefore under conditions of low winter temperatures it is considered advisable to supply large dry rock storages, bins of 25,000 to 30,000 tons storage having been provided in recent designs in Canada, and even of larger capacity in Russia.

It is better design to provide extremely large dry rock storage so that the mill proper can be kept running under all circumstances than to attempt to heat large wet rock storage with the only advantage of keeping the secondary crushing plants in operation along with the dryers. Tie-ups in operation are more likely to occur in mining operations; during transportation to the mill and in the coarse and secondary crushing departments. It therefore seems better practice to organize milling operations so that the mine transportation system, coarse crushers, secondary crushers and dryers operate as a unit with a large dry rock storage, permitting of maximum time of operation for the actual mill end. It may be, of course, an advantage to provide surge bins in between each stage and of a capacity dependent upon the size of the crushing and other units.



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May 1932

Page 9

## ASBESTOS

# What Does the Asbestos Industry Most Need?

By C. J. STOVER

When the Editor asked me this question, I didn't have much trouble in replying, for I feel now just as I have for the past fifteen years or more. The one thing the asbestos business needs more than anything else is *constructive research* (research into manufacturing processes, new products, extensions of uses of present products and—probably as important as anything else—market research) such research to be conducted in an orderly, dignified, disinterested, progressive way, somewhat along the lines followed by the copper and brass research institute or the steel institute.

This industry, as an industry, has given very little; it has taken a good bit. It has produced what it has been asked to produce; it has invented or initiated so little that it is hardly worth talking about. Individual effort of course has not been lacking, but the Industry needs an overall research organization or laboratory, not individualized, and not accountable to some one particular line of endeavor.

Observation of industrial progress would quickly convince any student that competition today is not so much within a given industry as it is a free-for-all fight between industries. For instance, artificial Rock Wool and Rock Cork has supplanted, to a very large extent, natural cork. Then along comes insulation boards of the type of Celotex and substitutes Rock Wool. When that was thoroly set, along comes a corrugated waterproof paper, and undersells and out-performs its predecessor, and so it goes.

Executives in this Industry could with great profit read an article appearing in the April 23rd issue of the Saturday Evening Post by Charles F. Kettering, Vice President of General Motors Corporation in charge of Research, under the title of "The World Isn't Finished."

In this article Mr. Kettering, who is a very noted student of research, points out that the mainspring of all life, whether biological, economic or whatnot is "change."

It should not be overlooked that a number of asbestos



## ASBESTOS

products have been displaced by substitute materials, and my thought is that the Industry without research, properly organized, is particularly vulnerable to the attacks of other trades which are operating on a much more intelligent and far seeing basis. It's time we woke up.

### Thermax and Corkboard

On Page 26 of April "ASBESTOS," the claim was made that 2 in. Thermax when compared with cork had the same value as  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " of cork, and 3 in. of Thermax had the same value as 2 in. Corkboard.

One of our readers calls attention to the table of thermal conductivity as given in the 1932 Guide of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. This table gives the thermal conductivity of Thermax as .46 B. T. U. per square foot per inch thickness, per degree Fahrenheit temperature difference, per hour, at 72 deg. F. mean temperature, the authority for this test being J. C. Peebles of the Armour Institute of Technology.

The conductivity of commercial corkboard in the same table when given by the Bureau of Standards' determinations at 90 deg. F. when intrapolated to 72 deg. mean temperature, will show that the conductivity of commercial corkboard is about .263 at 72 deg. mean temperature. A comparison of these values shows that 1" corkboard is the equivalent of almost  $1\frac{3}{4}$ " of Thermax while 2" is the equivalent of  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " approximately.

This will serve to correct any erroneous impression made by the misstatement in our April issue.

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*Both photographs show F. H. Shipe, Owner of the Asbestos Covering & Roofing Company of Washington, D. C., and his assistant, Mrs. Carrie B. Ervin. The upper photo was taken in 1907; the lower one in 1932.*

## ASBESTOS

### Twenty-five Years Ago and Now

Twenty-five years ago this month, that is on May 7th, 1907, F. H. Shipe, now owner of the Asbestos Covering & Roofing Company of Washington, D. C., became connected with the Philip Carey Company in their office at Richmond, Va.

Mr. Shipe was born in Washington, D. C., on May 31st, 1880 and was educated in the public schools in that city, graduating from Business High School in June 1900. In October 1900 he secured a position as cashier in the office of the Raleigh Hotel, and was there until 1905, at which time he went with the Acme White Lead & Color Works of Detroit, travelling for that manufacturer, selling paint and varnish to railroads, street railways and steamship companies.

From that company he went with the Philip Carey Company at Richmond in 1907. After being at Richmond for a few months, Mr. Shipe was overjoyed to learn that the company had decided to open an office in Washington (as that was his home town) and that he would be placed in charge there. He continued as Resident Manager of the Philip Carey Company, Washington, until 1914 when he decided to handle the Carey Products as a distributor and has been operating as such since that date.

The photograph at the top of the opposite page was taken in the Carey Washington Office at 1413 G Street, in 1907, while the lower photograph was taken in the office of the Asbestos Covering & Roofing Company at 4104 Georgia Avenue, Washington, a few days ago. Mr. Shipe looks slightly older in the later photograph. He has been frequently told that he resembles his chief, George D. Crabbs, President of the Philip Carey Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, in fact everyone who knows the two gentlemen, agrees that there is a striking resemblance.

Mrs. Carrie B. Ervin, who also appears in both photographs on the opposite page, has been associated with Mr. Shipe ever since the Washington Office was opened in 1907. In the earlier photograph, however, she is Miss Carrie Berger. She is a native of Pennsylvania, but went to Wash-

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ington at an early age, was educated in Washington schools, and now resides, with her husband, at Hyattsville, Md., a suburb of Washington. She runs her home and Mr. Shipe's office at the same time.

From the G Street office, the company moved to an office and warehouse at 506 10th St., then to 916 D Street, at which latter address they remained for seventeen years. The recent photograph was taken at their new office and warehouse at 4104 Georgia Avenue, Washington.

The Asbestos Covering & Roofing Company, as most of our readers know, handles the application of all types of insulating materials. They have had the contracts for many prominent buildings, some of the more recent ones being the new Garfinckel Department Store, the new Roosevelt High School and the addition to the National Geographic Building.



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# Development of the Ural Asbestos Reserves

(Translated from Festland Verlag u. Annoncen-Expedition G. m. b. h. of Berlin, which is headed by a former Russian engineer named N. Erofeyev.)

The Five Year Plan for asbestos mining has been changed several times. According to the first variant version mining was to be raised by 1932-33 to 130,000 metric tons; but later, tho in the same year, the figure was increased to 180,000 tons.

The demand for asbestos, as estimated by the Mineralrud (All-Union Association of the Mining Industry for the Recovery and Sale of non metallic Minerals) amounts to

52,000 tons for 1930-31

100,670 tons for 1931-32

171,745 tons for 1932-33

and in order to be able to export the program for 1932-33 was therefore fixed at 250,000 tons.

The plant construction provided for in the original Five Year Plan had to be changed to the extent that Plants Nos. 3, 4 and 5 should not yield only the 54,000 tons of sorted (graded) asbestos, but that No. 3 should yield 60,000 tons and Nos. 4 and 5, 60,000 to 80,000 tons each; the efficiency of labor was to be increased, since hand-preparation was eliminated; the cost of transport was also dropped out, since the plants were to be built at the mines themselves. The drilling in the mines was to be executed by air-drills at depths of 7.5 and 15 meters, and for loading excavators or cranes combined with hand labor, according to grade of product, were to be used. The plants were to be built according to the latest Canadian model; for breaking, Black and Simson stonebreakers were to be employed and for the grinding Jumbo hammer-mills, sifting and grading machines, as well as packing machinery, like those customary in Canada. In this way hand labor would be eliminated; this is unproductive, as the example of 1929-30 showed, where to mine 49,779 tons of asbestos it took 9,300 workers. The measures, however, will assure only the preparation

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of the softer kinds of asbestos, with which the domestic market can be supplied.

But the European market demands coarse asbestos, and for the years 1931 and 1932 the old plants remain for this production. During the year 1932 a plant for the manufacture of coarse asbestos is to be built, utilizing foreign and Russian experience. The plant will be built near the Proletarian Section, north of the October Section. At Section 8a a plant for the manufacture of "passau,"<sup>1</sup> combined with a paper mill is to be built in 1933, with a production capacity up to 30,000 tons of asbestos and board.

The planned development of the asbestos industry from 1932 to 1938 may be seen from the following table:

Plants	Production Starts	1932	1933	1934	1,000 metric tons	1935	1936	1937	1938
Bashenov District									
Old October Plant		21.	15.	15	15	15.	15.	15	15
Old Ilyin Plant		30.5	30.5	25	25	25.	25	25	25
No. 2 Plant		40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
3	1/8/32	20	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
4	1/10/32	10	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
5	1/7/33	....	25	80	80	80	80	80	80
6 Proletarka	1/7/33	....	5	15	15	15	15	15	15
7	1/7/34	....	....	10	30	30	30	30	30
8	1/7/35	....	....	....	15	60	60	60	60
9	1/7/36	....	....	....	....	....	80	80	80
10 (rough asb.)	1/7/37	....	....	....	....	....	5	17	17
11	1/7/37	....	....	....	....	....	15	60	60
Total Bashenov District		121.5	255.5	325	360	425	505	562	562
Krasnouralsk District									
New Plant	1/10/32	3.	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Old Plant		5.5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Old Alapayev Plant		4.	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
Old reconstructed									
	1/10/34	....	....	5	15	15	15	15	15
Spartak		4.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Isolator	1/10/33	....	0.5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total Krasnouralsk District		16.5	23.5	28	38	38	38	38	38
Grand Total		138.	279.	353	398	463	543	600	600

<sup>1</sup> This word has been translated "passau" or "nassau" but so far the English equivalent of the word cannot be determined. It is suggested that "nass" is the German word for "wet" and that possibly this word therefore refers to wet pulp for the making of paper.



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Thus in 1933 the asbestos industry of the U. S. S. R. will equal the Canadian, and in 1934 Russia will take first place. As an indication that this development is very possible, we submit figures of the reserves of asbestos which will be included if drilling is confined to only 50 meters:

Bashenov District .....	2,661,000 tons
Krasnouralsk .....	303,000 tons
Spartak mine .....	129,000 tons

Total ..... 3,093,000 tons

With drillings up to 150 meters the reserves will be trebled.

### Speed Up Asbestos Shingle Application

A new machine for cutting asbestos shingles right on the job has been designed with the particular needs of the roofing contractor and the workman, in view. It is called the Cyclone.

In the first place the cutter is portable, and really light in weight, weighs only 37 pounds.



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In the second place it is convenient, no stopping to see the cutting lines, handle hole is so balanced that it can be easily carried; specially designed cutter blade with shearing action makes operating easy.

And in the third place it is so reasonable in cost, \$17.50, f. o. b. Racine, Wis., that it will pay any roofing contractor or any applicator of asbestos shingles to own one instead of borrowing from the dealer.

There are other features. The Cyclone has a 27 in. cutter blade, long enough to cut the newer style hexagonal and side-lapped shingles. There is an adjustment on the Cyclone for cutting tapered shingles. There is an interchangeable punch point, and a graduated gauge for setting different thicknesses of cuts.

Manufacturers of asbestos shingles will want to pass this information on to their dealers and to those who apply the shingles.

The picture will give an idea of the Cyclone, but if you will write the Hoffert Machine Company, Chatham and Hamilton Sts., Racine, Wis., you can get any and all information.

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Buy theatre tickets

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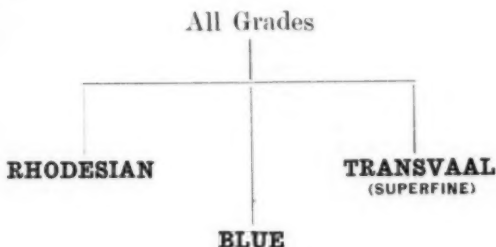
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LONDON, E. 1. ENGLAND

CABLES — VULBESTON, LONDON

or from any of the following agents

### U. S. A.

W. D. CRUMPTON  
& CO.  
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### FRANCE

GEORGES PARLY,  
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PEPINIERE  
PARIS

### GERMANY & Central Europe

BECKER & HAAG,  
BERNBURGERSTR, 31  
BERLIN

## **ASBESTOS**

### **Comments on Range of Price.**

In April "ASBESTOS," on page 41, we published the Range of Price on Asbestos Crudes and Fibres during 1931, as taken from the Engineering & Mining Journal, the figures referring to Canadian Asbestos.

One of our readers comments on this tabulation as follows:

"As to the correctness of the prices reported for No. 1 Crude, the best information we have is that Canadian No. 1 has been quoted at \$400.00 for some time past. As a matter of fact we do not believe the price was as low as \$300.00 at any time during 1931. Our own price was \$450 thruout the whole of that year, and has not been reduced. We think that the quotation \$400.00 to \$450.00 shown in October is correct and, as a matter of fact, it applied thruout the whole of 1931."

Evidently the figures given for No. 1 Crude for the first nine months should be changed to the higher level.

### **"The World Isn't Finished."**

In the April 23rd issue of the Saturday Evening Post Charles F. Kettering, Vice President of General Motors, in Charge of Research, talks on the subject "The World Isn't Finished."

We would like to quote the whole article, but it being far too long, must content ourselves with quoting certain extracts from it and hope that our readers will be fortunate enough to find a copy of the Saturday Evening Post for April 23rd, and read what Mr. Kettering has to say.

"A man said to me the other day 'I don't see what you can do to improve the automobile. It looks like perfection to me'. I said, I hope it isn't, because my job is gone if it is.' And that's a fact. Most of our jobs would be gone if the products of the industries in which we are engaged should be adjudged perfect, Because then it would just be a question of employing enough men to produce the perfect thing and not more than 30 percent of us would have employment."

"If the world had ever stood still we might still be in

**ASBESTOS**

**ASBESTOS  
CORPORATION  
LIMITED**

THE LARGEST INDIVIDUAL  
PRODUCER OF  
**RAW ASBESTOS**  
IN THE WORLD



**THETFORD MINES**

**QUEBEC**

**CANADA**

**MINES AT**

**THETFORD MINES  
EAST BROUGHTON  
VIMY RIDGE**

**BLACK LAKE  
COLERAINE  
ROBERTSON**

## ASBESTOS

the age of the dinosaurs and pterodactyls. But there aren't any of these creatures around."

"I have always admired the man Dunlop, because I think that anybody that had the nerve to propose a rubber tire to run on the ground when everybody knew that steel was the only thing that would do, must have been a man of distinct nerve and bravery."

"The only way I know how to run a business is to keep working at it and improving my product and my processes, and so hold and gain business on the basis of excellence of product, reasonableness of price, and value of service rendered. If you want a business you can hold without bothering about it, if you want a lifetime job you can hold without using your brains, you should become a life member of the stone-breaking squad in a convict camp."

There is much more in Mr. Kettering's article of good, sound common sense. You will enjoy reading it, and it will give you more enthusiasm for your particular job, whatever that job may be.



The National Slate Association at its annual meeting in January elected E. R. Norton, of Norton Brothers, Granville, N. Y., President.

Sales as estimated by the U. S. Bureau of Mines from reports received from quarrying companies for the year 1931, were valued at nearly \$5,500,000. This was a decrease of 32 per cent from the sales of 1930, but as total construction was off by nearly the same percentage the slate industry did not fare any worse than others depending for the major market upon building activities.

In the Market for Large or Small Quantities of  
Metallic Yarn Waste — Asbestos Textile Waste — Scrap Cloth  
Yarn Cuttings — Loom Sweepings — Cardroom Strippings

**NEWARK WASTE CO.**

55 to 59 River Street

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY



# Asbestos Fibre

*for the manufacture  
of*

Roofing Cements • Fibrous Paints

Filtration Packings

Asbestos Shingles and Lumber

Insulating Cements

Asbestos Paper • Pipe Coverings

Asbestos Millboard

High Temperature Cements

**THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS  
CORPORATION**



*Office and Mines*

**EAST BROUGHTON, PROVINCE of QUEBEC  
CANADA**

# --- A S B E S T O S --- MARKET CONDITIONS ---

## **General Business.**

Forbes, in issue of May 1st, sums up the general business situation in a few short sentences:

"The monetary tide has definitely turned. The business tide has not yet definitely turned. Neither can it be said that security markets have definitely turned upwards. The first development, however, should lead to the second and third unless something wholly unforeseen happens."

Pessimists will probably say that the unforeseen is fairly sure to happen, but most of us believe, or at least hope, that "business will be better" some day.

As has been pointed out many times in the last several months, there have been panics and depressions before. This one is of course the worst because we do not remember the others. But all the others ended, and there is every reason to believe that this one will.

## **Asbestos. Raw Material.**

"Shipments of asbestos from Canada for the month of April have been less in crudes and more in fibres," says one of our correspondents. And he goes on to say "It looks as tho the day has now arrived when Canadian Crudes will be used only for fine yarns and that all commercial yarns will be made of spinning fibres only."

"This will mean that Canadian mines cannot count on any substantial revenue from that item of their production which heretofore was always a substantial revenue for them. On the other hand, this loss of income will have a tendency to make prices firmer on all shorter grades produced. In fact, for the past two months the Canadian mines have ceased cutting prices and seem to be firmly established at present prices. We believe, therefore, that buyers of asbestos who are anticipating a further reduction in price will be keenly disappointed and manufacturers of asbestos products would do well to figure their costs on today's markets and not on any further decline."

## **Manufactured Asbestos Goods.**

*Textiles.* The textile market is still much depressed.

— ASBESTOS —

# Allbestos

CORPORATION

MANUFACTURERS OF ASBESTOS TEXTILES

SPECIALIZING IN ASBESTOS  
YARNS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY  
FOR  
PARTICULAR REQUIREMENTS



Woven Brake Lining and Allied Products  
Custom weaving all sizes of untreated brake  
lining tape up to 12 inch wide and 1- $\frac{1}{4}$   
inch thickness.

Non-Ferrous Cloth

Plain Cloth --- Metallic Cloth

Asbestos Tapes and Wiping Cords, Yarns

Asbestos Wick and Rope

Pure Asbestos Carded Fibres



*Manufactured in Our Own Plant from  
the Raw Materials*

## Allbestos Corporation

21st St. and Godfrey Ave., Germantown  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## ASBESTOS

Demand is slight, prices discouraging. We believe the firmer tone prophesied above on raw material will have a salutary effect on textile prices.

*Brake Lining* is beginning its replacement season and reports from manufacturers who are making surveys in various parts of the country, are optimistic. Certain it is that with the coming of warm weather, and it seems to be about here, the lure of the road will bring many more cars out for longer trips, which will require better braking facilities, and the replacement business should therefore experience a decided pickup.

*Insulation. High Pressure.* By comparison with most other industries the makers of Magnesia and other High Temperature types of insulations can find solace in these times. Volume is sharply down but not nearly so much down as most commodities.

The Federal and State building programs of hospitals, prisons and the like are helping and many industrial plants are seizing upon this low labor market to prepare for the better times which *must* come. Manufacturers of this line could do well to concentrate selling effort upon replacement of underthick insulations.

*Insulation. Low Pressure.* The low pressure market—aircell, etc.,—shows a considerable falling off in demand. Prices, considering all the circumstances, have held up remarkably well. Many contracts are being taken in the insulation field at low prices simply to keep a business going, without hope of much profit. And while this is deplorable, the contractor cannot altogether be blamed for trying to protect his business and his men.

*Paper and Millboard.* Demand for paper continues very limited, owing to the slow market in aircell, and not much business in the stove industry. Millboard appears to be somewhat better, a condition which may be temporary, may not exist generally, and so far cannot be quite satisfactorily explained.

*Asbestos Cement Products.* Reports from the shingle end of the asbestos cement business are of increased business, most if not all of which is purely seasonal. One comment on the asbestos shingle market is as follows:

**ASBESTOS**

*Asbestos Fibres*  
of  
**SUPERIOR QUALITY**  
from the  
**DANVILLE DISTRICT**  
**CANADA**

*Address Inquiries to*  
**Nicolet Asbestos Mines Limited**  
**Inc.**

**30 Broad Street, New York**

**CABLE ADDRESS**

**NICOBEST NEW YORK**

---

**Sole European Distributors**  
**Compagnie Commerciale De Minerais**  
**Et Matieres Premieres**

**74 QUAI DE JEMMAPES**

**PARIS, FRANCE**

## ASBESTOS

"Asbestos cement shingle sales during April have shown a pleasing seasonal increase. Interest in this type of roofing has also been stimulated by the constant progress that is being made by different manufacturers in producing new styles and colors, as well as adding attractive textures.

"Asbestos shingle manufacturers will be interested to see what effect, if any, the recent reduction in the prices of asphalt shingles will have on asbestos sales. It has been expressed in some quarters during the past few months that asbestos shingles were benefitting by a price reduction which took effect last fall, while the prices on asphalt shingles have been maintained up until the early part of April

"In general, asbestos shingles have been holding their own in the roofing field and may even have enjoyed an increased share of the total roofing business due to lower prices and improved quality and appearance."

The demand for asbestos corrugated sheathing is very low, due, of course to the fact that buildings which generally use corrugated sheathing, such as factories, are not being built at present.

The flat sheet business runs about the same as usual. As the electrical industry affects this business to a great extent, it is natural that when the electrical industry is slow, there will be no improvement in demand for flat sheets.

### ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(Figures supplied thru the courtesy of Edward G. Wyckoff and Company, 1528 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)

April 1932					
	Par	Div.	High	Low	Last
Asb. Corp. (Com.)	np	—	—	—	.09
Asb. Corp. (Pfd.)	100	7	—	—	.09
Carey (Com.)	100	5	No Sales		
Carey (Pfd.)	100	7	No Sales		
Certainteed (Com.)	np	—	2½	1½	1%
Garlock Packing (Pfd.)	np	—	No Sales		
Garlock Pkg. (Bonds)	100	6	62	60½	62
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	—	17¾	10¾	12¾
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	7	90	50	76
Raybestos-Manhattan Inc. (Com.)	np	1	9½	4¾	6
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	4	38	22	27
Thermoid (Com.)	np	—	No Sales		
Thermoid (Pfd.)	100	7	No Sales		
Thermoid (Bonds)	100	6	43	34½	37½

# ASBESTOS

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS



ROVING, YARN, CORD, THREAD

BRAIDED AND WOVEN TUBING

ASBESTOS CLOTHS FOR EVERY PURPOSE

FIRE RETARDANT CURTAINS

VALVE STEM, HIGH PRESSURE AND

SHEET PACKING

DIE-FORMED PACKING RINGS

BRAKE LINING — CLUTCH FACINGS



ROVING, FINE YARN, CORD AND LISTING MADE  
FROM NON-FERROUS FIBRE



GENERAL ASBESTOS & RUBBER DIVISION

OF

**RAYBESTOS - MANHATTAN, INC.**

NORTH CHARLESTON, S. C.

## ASBESTOS

### The Question Box

This service is not limited to subscribers or readers, anyone may use it. Each question will be given the benefit of the opinion of men in the Industry who are familiar with the product inquired about. Names of questioners will not be printed under any circumstances.

**Ques. 2.** We have before us a question as to the materials of which the "asbestos cement" of the trade is composed. It has been contended that it merely consists of a very fine asbestos fibre which is mixed with water. The water evaporates, leaving a homogeneous dense mass as moulded. Another contention is that there are other constituents than asbestos fibre, such as magnesia—generally of the greatest bulk, and which furnishes the prime "setting" property.

**Answer.** The questioner has evidently confused asbestos cement with magnesia cement.

Magnesia cement is composed of 85% magnesia carbonate and 15% asbestos fibre with, of course, water.

Asbestos cement is composed of asbestos fibre, water and some other substance to give the cohering ("sticking") quality. This other ingredient may be diatomaceous earth, clay, plaster of paris, talc or any one of a number of other things.

In the case of certain asbestos fibres, those from East Broughton for instance, which contain a large amount of talc in their composition, it is not necessary to add this other ingredient.

Various manufacturers of asbestos cement have various formulas or recipes for its making, there being, so far as we know, no standard formula.

**MELVIN R. WARE**  
**PRACTICAL PAPER MILL CONSULTANT**

— Specializing in —  
Automatic Paper-Making Systems "Direct" White Water Systems  
GLYNDON, Beater Control Systems MARYLAND



## ASBESTOS

### Little Lessons in Selling

#### MAKE A TIME STUDY

BY JOHN T. BARTLETT

Of the time a salesman normally spends at work, one part—and usually by far the most important—is spent in contact with customers and prospects. Another part is spent in waiting for the same to appear, either in the sales-office-store or in the buyer's own place of business. Another part goes into telephone calls, report preparation, study.

Still other time is spent going to and from sales calls.

Another kind of time is spent in social conversation, "coke" consumption, and similar unproductive occupation.

Taylor, the famous expert on scientific management, used to start his investigations of tasks with a time study; stop-watch, and exact recording of data. The salesman does not need a stop-watch to make an extensive study of himself; but time study is always a productive thing.

Let every salesman examine his time for a week. Each day, at intervals, let him record the amount of time that has gone into each of the several classifications stated above. Let him get a day's total of each of the groupings, and, finally, a week's total. Then let him figure percentage.

He will find, unless he is an unusual man, that the amount of time going into unproductive things is a far higher percentage than he can defend. He will discover that the time actually spent in contact with customers and prospects is much smaller than it might be.

We are going to pull out of this depression only as members of organizations discover new efficiency. The salesman who learns to manage his own time to much greater advantage is bound to make a better sales record. The logic is absolute.

---

A dispatch from Paris, quoted in various newspapers tells of steam-heated furniture as new on the modern market. It is, so the dispatch says, made of metal, thick glass and *elegantly prepared and disguised asbestos*.

## ASBESTOS

### CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

#### CARRYING THE RE-INSULATION IDEA A LITTLE FARTHER

Last month, G. S. Stuart of the Philadelphia Builders Exchange, suggested capitalizing on re-insulation work in industrial plants.

Why not carry this idea out in the low pressure field as well?

There are a great many houses where the insulation is undoubtedly giving poor service because it has been knocked, or otherwise mistreated.

Further, there are many houses, built probably 30 years ago or more, which have no insulation on their pipes and the owner would be more than glad to save some money on his coal by spending a few dollars for adequate insulation.

Those fairly large houses built some thirty years ago with open hallways and stairways extending to the third floor, would be good prospects. It takes a lot of coal to heat them, and it is quite likely that the pipes are not insulated at all unless it has been done recently. Or it may be that the insulation was put on a number of years ago and is in bad condition.

In any case, how are we going to find the real prospects for this work?

The old method of circularizing is hardly adequate; the returns are too small. What we need is a real check up by someone who knows something about insulation, but it is difficult to get into cellars or basements unless you have a real reason to give the owner or housewife or a real service.

Heater companies are finding prospects by offering some service, like giving your heater a thoro checking up or overhauling, doing minor repairs free of charge and charging for new parts needed, in many cases obtaining orders for new heaters where the old one is about worn out.

Coal companies have been known to offer to all who buy a certain amount of coal from them, a free cleaning of the heater before the fall heating season begins.

Some such offer will get a man into the cellars of a district in which you want the survey made, and it is then easy for him to get the data needed—whether the pipes are covered; if so in what condition the insulation is; if not how much insulation it would take to cover them; the name of the owner, and the quantity of coal burned in a year, etc.

Most likely the ingenuity of insulation contractors catering to the house trade will suggest other ways of approaching the housewife with a real service and thus getting the real prospects for insulation. After the prospects are located and the necessary information obtained, it is very easy to follow with a sales talk

## ASBESTOS

telling the house owner just how much it would cost to insulate his pipes, how much coal he would save, etc. Real facts, not generalities!

Will those of you who have tried out such methods, or have suggestions to offer, let us know about them. An interchange of ideas and experience with other insulation contractors will be helpful.

### Industal - K. & M's. New Corrugated

The Keasbey & Mattison Company announces a new Asbestos Corrugated Sheet known as Industal. This is made by laminated process in sheets 42 in. wide. The present lengths available are 3 ft. to 6 feet.

Industal Corrugated has a thickness of 5/16 in. at the ridge, 5/16 in. in the valley and 1/4 in. on the slope. There are ten corrugations per sheet, each 4.2 in. wide and 1-3/8 in. deep from top surface to bottom surface of the corrugation. The approximate weight is 3.2 lb. per sq. ft. These sheets will be furnished in the plain gray color resulting from the mixture of fibre and cement.

Industal is used for industrial roofing and siding, its characteristics being its fire safety, weather resistance and long life.

Keasbey & Mattison also sells a corrugated sheet containing 16 corrugations (2-5/8 in. wide) to the sheet, which is furnished in gray, mottled red and red colors.

---

### BUILDING

F. W. Dodge Corporation reports that of the thirteen districts comprising the thirty-seven states east of the Rockies, all but three showed higher construction contract totals in April than in March. April contract totals for the entire Eastern area showed an 8% gain over March in contrast with a loss of 9% between the corresponding two months of 1931. But only slight encouragement is offered by the current pick-up since analysis discloses that the gain was entirely due to public works, especially highway.

# A S B E S T O S

## PRODUCTION STATISTICS

### Africa (Rhodesia).

(Statistics published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines).

		February 1932	
		Tons	Value
		(2000 lbs.)	
<i>Bulawayo District</i>			
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng.			
Co. Ltd.) .....	384.78	£4,809	13 9
Pangani (J. S. Hancock) .....	11.13	130	16 3
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.) .....	279.25	3,490	12 6
<i>Victoria District</i>			
Gath's (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.) .....	90.24	1,128	1 6
King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.) ....	82.47	1,030	19 9
Regina A (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.) ....	25.20	313	15 ..
	<hr/> 873.07	<hr/> 10,903	<hr/> 18 9
<i>February 1931</i> .....	4,719.53	96,863	2 8

### Africa (Union of South).

(Statistics published by Dept. of Mines & Industries of U. of S. A.)

	February 1931		February 1932	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
	(2000 lbs.)		(2000 lbs.)	
<i>Transvaal</i>				
Amosite .....	99.40	£ 981	175.10	£ 1,751
Chrysotile .....	802.00	10,331	915.00	7,571
<i>Cape</i>				
Blue .....	479.02	13,000	143.67	2,789
	1,380.42	£24,312	1,233.77	£12,111

### Canada.

(Published by Bureau of Mines, Province of Quebec).

Production—Divided by Grades	March 1932	First Quarter of 1932
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Tons (2000 lbs.)
Crudes No. 1 .....	20	41
Crudes No. 2 .....	43	106
Other Crudes .....		
Spinning Fibres .....	543	1,498
Shingle Stocks .....	850	4,732
Paper Stocks .....	919	4,393
Waste, Stucco or Plaster Materials .....	3,713	6,809
Refuse and Shorts .....	2,849	9,254
	8,937	26,833
By Products (Sand, Gravel, etc.) ....	150	758

# ASBESTOS

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports into U. S. A.

*Unmanufactured Asbestos.*

	March 1931		March 1932	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
	(2240 lbs.)		(2240 lbs.)	
Africa (Br. S.) .....	104	\$ 9,864	5	\$ 1,733
Canada .....	10,322	314,445	8,221	195,715
Germany .....	19	2,042	..	.....
Italy .....	11	1,379	1	192
Russia .....	1,331	60,071	..	.....
United Kingdom .....	37	6,372	..	35
	11,824	\$394,173	8,227	\$197,675

*Division by Grades:*

All of the above is crude with the exception of the material coming from Canada, which is divided as follows:

	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Crude .....	132	24,470	45	11,500
Mill Fibre .....	3,950	193,635	2,145	94,972
Lower Grades .....	6,240	96,340	6,031	89,243
	10,322	\$314,445	8,221	\$195,715

*Manufactured Asbestos Goods:*

	March 1931		March 1932	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
<i>Yarn—</i>				
United Kingdom .....	.....	.....	247	\$ 52
<i>Fabrics, Woven—</i>				
Canada .....	30	\$ 5	.....	.....
Italy .....	10	38	.....	.....
<i>Packing, Fabric—</i>				
Germany .....	.....	.....	3,412	2,160
United Kingdom .....	2,236	1,398	1,747	726
<i>Packing, not Fabric—</i>				
Austria .....	250	101	376	165
France .....	.....	.....	769	308
Germany .....	427	84	.....	.....
United Kingdom .....	22,624	3,536	.....	.....
<i>Brake and Clutch Lining—Woven</i>				
Canada .....	25	12	.....	.....
Germany .....	5,400	1,076	3,000	728
<i>Brake and Clutch Lining—Molded, Pressed or Formed</i>				
Canada .....	15	12	.....	.....
<i>Pipe Covering and Cement—</i>				
United Kingdom .....	29,290	3,555	.....	.....

May 1932

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# ASBESTOS

	March 1931 Pounds	Value	March 1932 Pounds	Value
<i>Shingles—</i>				
Belgium .....	209,108	2,998	.....	.....
France .....	198,250	2,541	.....	.....
<i>Articles in part of Asbestos—</i>				
France .....	9,949	278	.....	.....
Italy .....	26,984	661	.....	.....
United Kingdom .....	3,150	69	.....	.....
<i>Paper and Millboard—None.</i>				
<i>Other Manufactures—</i>				
Germany .....	62	37	.....	.....
	507,810	\$16,401	9,551	\$4,139

## Exports from U. S. A.

*Exports of unmanufactured asbestos during the month of February<sup>1</sup> 1932 amounted to 212 tons, valued at \$20,785; compared with 201 tons valued at \$16,574 in February 1931.*

## *Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:*

	February 1931 Pounds	Value	February 1932 Pounds	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd. ....	121,719	\$11,884	65,551	\$ 7,084
Pipe Covering & Cement....	140,426	6,382	113,782	5,043
Textiles, Yarn & Packing..	105,253	59,171	83,095	44,263
Brake & Clutch Lining				
Molded & Semi-Molded ..		11,407		26,792
Not Molded .....	330,859 <sup>2</sup>	67,112	236,769 <sup>2</sup>	32,439
Magnesia & Mfrs. of .....	247,241	12,641	93,763	6,742
Asbestos Roofing .....	3,975 <sup>3</sup>	18,547	518 <sup>3</sup>	3,163
Other Manufactures .....	223,283	22,057	72,658	10,697

<sup>1</sup> Exports one mo. behind Imports.   <sup>2</sup> Lin. Ft.   <sup>3</sup> Sqs.

## Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

	March 1931 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	March 1932 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom .....	205	\$ 12,920	45	\$ 3,377
United States .....	5,403	261,621	2,016	98,197
Australia .....	4	260	53	3,150
Belgium .....	190	12,550	20	1,000
France .....	163	10,170	172	21,315
Germany .....	88	9,975	60	4,881
Italy .....	313	36,860	30	3,645
Japan .....	260	17,180	754	37,674
Mexico .....	25	1,750	.....	.....
Netherlands .....	.....	.....	20	1,700
Spain .....	22	990	22	990
	6,673	\$364,276	3,192	\$175,929

# A S B E S T O S

	March 1931		March 1932	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
<i>Sand and Waste—</i>				
United Kingdom .....	30	435	30	425
United States .....	7,886	112,713	6,990	94,914
Cuba .....	.....	.....	30	330
Japan .....	20	500	15	375
Spain .....	10	200	.....	.....
	7,946	\$113,848	7,065	\$96,044
<i>Grand Total</i> .....	14,619	\$478,124	10,257	\$271,973

## Imports and Exports by England.

### Imports of Raw Material.

	March 1931		March 1932	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
From Africa (Rhodesia) .....	792	£24,223	575	£10,562
From Canada .....	199	3,074	26	763
From Africa (U. of S.) .....	630	21,130	369	7,251
From Austria .....			25	160
From Cyprus .....			63	1,121
From U. S. of America .....			9	290
	1,621	£48,427	1,067	£20,147
Re-Shipments .....	66	1,841	67	1,477

### Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	March 1931		March 1932	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
To Netherlands .....	38	£ 3,656	23	£ 2,360
To France .....	74	5,183	20	2,292
To United States of America .....	2	984	1	363
To British India .....	503	10,321	571	10,837
To Australia .....	11	2,400	14	3,832
To Other Countries .....	1,390	56,960	800	39,237
	2,018	£79,504	1,429	£58,921

Victor H. Pinekney of San Francisco, President of the South African Despatch Line, has been appointed an honorary trade commissioner of the Union of South Africa with headquarters at San Francisco (233 Pine Street).

# ASBESTOS

## NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

**Birthdays.** The gentlemen mentioned in the following paragraph, are on our birthday list this month: Sumner Simpson, President, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., whose birthday occurs on May 17th; C. W. Bunker, Treasurer & General Manager, Multibestos Company, Walpole, Mass., May 19th; W. C. Fisher, Treasurer, Russell Manufacturing Company, Middletown, Conn., May 23rd; M. S. Sprague, 2nd Vice President, Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, San Francisco, Calif., May 29th; F. H. Shipe of the Asbestos Covering & Roofing Company, Washington, D. C., May 31st; Augustus S. Blagden, President, Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa., June 2nd; Chester H. Braselton, President, Worldbestos Corp., 52 Cortlandt St., Paterson, N. J., June 14th; W. R. Seigle, Chairman of the Board, Johns-Manville Corp., 292 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y. June 14th. Congratulations and best wishes are extended to all of these gentlemen.

**Western Asbestos Magnesite Company** on April 15th moved to its new office and warehouse at 675 Townsend St., near 8th Street, San Francisco. The Company was formerly located at 25 South Park, San Francisco.

**C. H. Stedman**, Insulation Contractor of Jacksonville, Fla., has moved to 605 E. Forsyth Street. His old address was 1541 Market Street.

**Russell Manufacturing Company** of Middletown, Conn., announces a service merchandising plan which has been inaugurated by one of its dealers, an important Pacific Coast service station. This plan provides that with every Rusco relining job the station gives a one year guarantee including frequent inspections and all necessary adjustments. The customer agrees to have all his chassis oiling and greasing performed by the service station while the car is in the county where the station is located. The expert greasing protects the owner from possible negligent jobs at wayside stations, keeps his car in good condition and insures the station a revenue which more than makes up for the frequent brake inspections and the two or three possible brake adjustments during the first year after the car is relined.

**Richard Klinger, Ltd.**, 120 Southwark Street, London, S. E. 1, announces its latest product—Klingerit 1000, a new jointing particularly suitable for use in connection with internal-combustion engine. As the name implies it is suitable for pressures up to 1,000 atmospheres. Its main feature is that exceptionally tough asbestos fibre is compressed with a high temperature resisting steel wire mesh. It is stated that it can be safely used as a jointing at those points where solid copper or copper and asbestos will give out, and by reason of the wire mesh embodied



# Cape Asbestos Company Limited

LONDON AND SOUTH AFRICA

*Pioneers in the mining and  
marketing of Blue and  
Amosite Asbestos*

BLUE and AMOSITE ASBESTOS of all  
grades, suitable for:-

- (a) Textiles.
- (b) 85% Magnesia Coverings.
- (c) Boiler and Bulkhead Blocks.
- (d) Asbestos-Cement Pipes.
- (e) Shingles

## BLUE and AMOSITE ASBESTOS CLOTHS

(Chemically pure) possess the highest in-  
sulating properties and are approved by  
the British Admiralty. They are also  
specially adapted for resistance to strong  
acids.

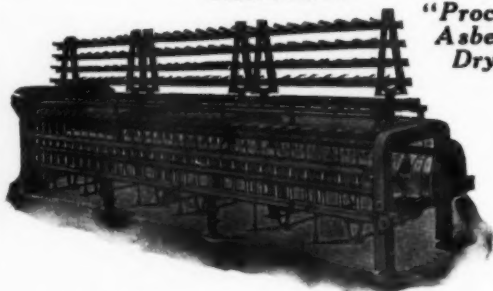
*The* **Cape Asbestos Co**  
*Limited*  
Morley House 26-30 Holborn Viaduct London E.C.1.  
Factory, Barking, Essex

# ASBESTOS

## ASBESTOS YARN MACHINERY

"Smith-Furbush"

"Proctor"  
Asbestos  
Dryers



**PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC.**

Formerly Smith & Furbush Machine Co.  
Seventh St. & Tabor Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.

## High-Grade Asbestos Textiles

CARDED FIBRES

YARNS. CORD, MANTLE YARNS

PLAIN AND METALLIC CLOTHS

BRAIDED AND WOVEN TAPES

BRAIDED TUBINGS

WOVEN SHEET PACKINGS

WOVEN BRAKE LININGS

GLOVES, MITTENS, LEGGINS

GASKETS, SEAMLESS AND JOINTED

PACKINGS, STEM AND HIGH PRESSURE

WICK AND ROPE

**ASBESTOS FIBRE SPINNING COMPANY**

NORTH WALES, — PENNA.

# A S B E S T O S

in the joining, very thin washers are equally resisting to severe conditions.—India Rubber Journal.

**Asbestos Corporation Limited.** The Six Annual Report of the Directors of Asbestos Corporation, dated December 31st, 1931, has recently been issued. In the message to the Shareholders, the President and General Manager, Robert F. Massie, calls attention to the fact that the bonded indebtedness of the Corporation was reduced during the year as follows:

Underlying Bonds .....	\$ 70,962.97
First Mortgage Bonds .....	106,300.00
General Mortgage Bonds .....	64,400.00

Total .....	\$241,662.97
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Banking advances were reduced by \$195,000 and properties account was reduced by \$4,000,000; the result being to effect a considerable saving in taxes.

Compared with 1930 the working time for 1931 decreased 55.1 per cent, due to the lessened demand for asbestos; development work was continued in proportion to the ore requirements, over 4,400 feet of underground sinking, drifting and raising being done which was absorbed into costs. Even in the face of the decreasing volume of business and lower prices the Directors are able to report that due to increased efficiency, lower mining and milling costs, the loss from operations for the year 1931, including expenditures on betterments, stripping and development, was approximately \$384,000 less than the loss for the year 1930.

The revision of the Capital Structure will materially reduce the burden of fixed charges and place the Corporation in a more favorable position to continue effective operations until the return of normal business conditions under which it should be able to operate its mines on a profitable basis.

Profit and Loss Statement follows:

		1931
Balance at beginning of year .....	(Deficit)	\$ 987,906.45
Adjustments, inc. certain reserves .....		220,682.78
		767,223.67
Loss from operation, less interest .....	110,552.64	
Bond Interest, paid, accrued and unpaid .....	469,029.79	
Provision for Depreciation .....	300,000.00	879,581.43
Balance of Deficit Acct. at Dec. 31, 1931 .....		1,646,805.10
		1930
Balance at beginning of year .....	(Surplus)	148,137.75
Adjustment, inc., certain reserves .....		92,958.25
		241,096.00
Loss from operations, less interest .....	472,972.97	
Bond interest, paid, accrued and unpaid .....	456,029.48	
Provision for Depreciation .....	300,000.00	1,229,002.45
Balance of Deficit Acct. at Dec. 31, 1930 .....		\$ 987,906.45

May 1932

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## ASBESTOS

The report also contains Balance Sheet as of Dec. 31, 1931, Statement of Funded Debt, and a Pro forma balance sheet as of January 31, 1932 after giving effect to the proposed reorganization plan.

**The Thermoid Rubber Company**, of Trenton, N. J., on April 18th, in conjunction with the Barron Motor, Inc., Cedar Rapids, Ia., sponsored a brake clinic at the Barron show rooms. The Thermoid movie "Brakes" was shown to the four hundred dealers and mechanics attending the clinic, and interesting sidelights on brake merchandising were pointed out by R. B. Arnold of the Thermoid Rubber Company.

**Allbestos Corp.** A. E. Edwards has been appointed district sales manager operating out of St. Louis and L. L. Woodward district sales manager operating out of Dallas, Texas, for the Allbestos Corporation of Philadelphia, Pa.

**L. J. Miley Company** of Chicago, announce with profound regret, the death of their president, Lewis J. Miley who died suddenly on April 8th. Mr. Miley was an outstanding figure in the automotive supply field, a pioneer who entered the field in 1901 and has helped to build it to its present greatness.

Mr. Miley is generally accredited with having personally sold more brake lining than any other individual, and with helping to introduce asbestos brake lining in place of wooden blocks in the industrial field.

Always a salesman at heart, Mr. Miley has covered almost every state in the Union and was known personally or by reputation to thousands in the trade. He established the L. J. Miley Company in 1925, having previously been connected with the sales organizations of brake lining manufacturers.

**Newall's Acoustic Products** was registered as a private company on 31st March, with a nominal capital of £100 in £1 shares, to give to Turner & Newall (called the "parent company") or its successors the right to control or manage the business of the company.—*India Rubber Journal*.

"Heat Insulation Developed for Every Purpose" written by B. Townshend and E. R. Williams, respectively Manager and Insulation Engineer, Johns-Manville Research Laboratories, Manville, N. J., appears in the April issue of *Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering*. Besides a general discussion on heat insulation, the article contains a Temperature Range and Limit Chart of Insulating Materials and a table giving the physical and thermal properties of a number of heat insulating materials.

**The Asbestos Mining Company** has been formed to produce crude asbestos at Beaconsfield, Tasmania, operations, according to Foreign Trade Notes, published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, having already commenced. It has been proposed to erect a modern plant at the mine and manufacturing plants are being erected in New South Wales and Western Australia, with the idea of sending the crude asbestos from Tasmania to those states for manufacture.

## ASBESTOS

**Asbestos Corporation, Limited.** Preferred and common shareholders, at a meeting held in Montreal on April 27th, formally approved the plan of reorganization and there now remains only the meetings of the first mortgage and general mortgage bond-holders, which are to be held on May 31st.

**"Asbestos, Rubber and Acoustics—A Suggested Field for Expansion,"** appears in the April 23rd issue of the India Rubber Journal. The India Rubber Journal is published at 37 and 38 Shoe Lane, London, E. C. 4, England, if anyone wishes to purchase a copy of this particular issue, but we will be glad to lend the article to anyone interested.

**Nicolet Asbestos Mines Limited.** The New York address of this firm has been changed to 30 Broad Street, as of April 28th. Their former address was 25 Broad Street.

**Canadian Asbestos Company of Toronto,** has changed its name to Canadian Asbestos Ontario Limited. The address is the same as formerly, 14 Front Street, East, Toronto.

**The S. M. R. Company of Japan,** is planning to erect at Dairen, which is in Manchuria-Mongolian territory, a 20,000,000 Yen Plant to produce ammonia sulphate. In addition to this ammonia plant, there will also be erected the largest slate and sheet factory in the Orient, and a one mill plant for the manufacture of Asbestos Cement pipes, in connection with the plant to be erected at Shanghai.

The whole project is under the guidance of Dr. Chuzeburo Shiba, engineering adviser to the company, and President Count Uchida has been making negotiations with the Government authorities in respect to its new program with a view to completing it during his stay in the capitol.

Another engineer, a Mr. Yoshi, and George A. Allen, Adviser to various Japanese firms, are on their way to the United States, for the purpose of purchasing the machinery needed.

**Crotty's Ltd.,** has been registered in Dublin as a private company to carry on the business of general India rubber, gutta percha, asbestos, waterproofing, textile, leather and canvas manufacturer, etc. The directors are W. J. Bergin, 173 Rathgar Road, Dublin, and Mrs. A. Bergin.

**Keasbey & Mattison Company.** Effective April 6th, A. S. Bryant was elected Secretary and Treasurer of Keasbey & Mattison Company and the Ambler Asbestos Shingle & Sheathing Company. He succeeds U. G. Funk who has been assigned to other duties. W. C. Scott was elected Assistant Treasurer and Comptroller of the above companies following the resignation of Joe Walker.

### PATENTS

**Gasket No. 1,846,402.** Granted on February 23rd to Frank J. Oven, Chicago. Assignor to Victor Mfg. & Gasket Company, Chicago. Filed Dec. 22, 1930. Serial No. 503,987. Description upon request.

## ASBESTOS

**Packing.** No. 1,847,216. Granted on March 1st to Cecil R. Hubbard, Palmyra, N. Y., assignor to Garlock Packing Company, Palmyra. Filed March 31, 1928. Serial No. 266,207.

Described as a laminated rod packing comprising layers of zigzag form, disposed edgewise with respect to its wearing surface and having the crests of each layer nested in the hollows of an adjacent layer, the bands of the zigzag elements being perpendicular to the wearing face of the packing and the portions of the zigzag elements between successive bands being inclined in alternation towards its opposite sides, said packing comprising rectilinear strip material adapted to be readily bent to the curvature of a rod to be packed.

**Asbestos Cement Shingle.** No. 1,847,707. Granted on March 1st to Herbert Abraham, New York, assignor to the Ruberoid Company, New York. Filed October 22, 1928. Serial No. 314,053.

Described as an asbestos cement slab, comprising a body portion composed of hydraulic cement admixed with asbestos fibres, a homogeneous surface grouting composed of hydraulic cement admixed with asbestos fibres and containing coloring matter and colored mineral particles embedded in said surface in scattered order, said grouting and mineral particles together forming a harmoniously colored facing, consisting of colored mineral particles interspersed in a ground work of colored grouting.

**Gasket.** No. 1,847,729. Granted on March 1st to Charles P. Shaw, Detroit, Mich. Filed Oct. 29, 1928. Serial No. 315,680. Description upon request.

**Methods and Apparatus for Mixing Asbestos Fibres and Cement.** No. 1,850,308. Granted on March 22nd, to Arthur B. Saunders, Nashua, N. H., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City. Filed September 25, 1929. Serial No. 395,057.

Described as method of making pulp containing asbestos and cement characterized by the following steps: disintegrating the waste scrap resulting from the manufacture of sheets and shingles of asbestos and cement, shredding the disintegrated material in water, adding coarse asbestos fibre to the shredded material, feeding dry cement to the shredded asbestos, rapidly agitating the mass so that the mixture is entirely homogeneous, and drawing off the mixture in the form of a wet machine or pulp.

**Brake Block Composition.** No. 1,851,036. Granted on March 29th to Tracy F. Brackett, Highland Park, Mich., assignor to Timken-Detroit Axle Co., Detroit, Mich. Filed June 20, 1931. Serial No. 545,860.

Described as a composition comprising a body mixture consisting of about 14 pounds of asbestos fibre, about one pound of talc and about one half pound of graphite, and a bond comprising four pounds of vegetable pitch, two pounds of blown petroleum asphalt, one pound of linseed oil, and one pound of China wood oil.

## ASBESTOS

**Brake Lining.** No. 1,851,087. Granted on March 29th to Harry B. Denman, Pontiac, Mich. Filed August 15, 1931. Serial No. 557,289.

Described as a friction element for a wheel brake having a face layer containing as its essential ingredients an organic binder and an amphibole pigment, the last being substantially free from fibres and filamentous bodies and a reinforcing backing layer.

**Insulation Cement.** No. 1,851,038. Granted on March 29th to Horace N. Clark, Bridgewater Township, Somerset Co., N. J. Assignor to Refractory & Engineering Corporation, New York. Filed Jan. 7, 1931. Serial No. 507,304.

Described as a heat insulating cement comprising 45 to 65 parts of mineral wool; 10 to 30 parts of diatomaceous earth, 11 to 18 parts of bentonite, and 5 to 20 parts of asbestos.

**Metal Building Structure.** No. 1,852,002. Granted on April 5th to Mills G. Clark, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, assignor to Insulated Steel Floor & Wall Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed May 28, 1931. Serial No. 540,647.

Described as a complete wall unit comprising a sheet metal member, bent to form adjacent channels, opening on opposite sides and non-metallic material filling said channels and secured therein, whereby said wall unit has a non-metallic body with a metallic reinforcing, having portions at the opposite faces of a unit and portions extending therebetween.

### AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Automobile Production for March 1932 in the United States and Canada reached a total of 127,277, compared with the February figure of 122,895, and the March 1931 figure of 298,398.

Production in the United States alone for March 1932 totalled 118,959; in Canada, 8,318.

Increase in the United States in March 1932 over February was 1,541, while increase in Canada was 2,841.

### TRADE MARKS

**Black Gold.** Serial No. 321,792. L. J. Miley Company, Chicago, Ill. For brake lining. Passed on April 5th.

**Centripac.** Serial No. 315,492. Johns-Manville Corp., New York City. For asbestos, cotton, fibrous and metal machinery packings. Passed on April 19th.

**Acto.** Serial No. 324,948. Atlas Supply Co., Newark, N. J. For radiator hose, brake linings, and automobile fan belts. Passed on April 19th.

**Mac.** Serial No. 318,838. Marshall Asbestos Corporation, Troy, N. Y. For brake lining.

**Picture of a Scotchman.** Serial No. 318,839. Marshall Asbestos Corporation, Troy, N. Y. For brake lining.

# ASBESTOS

Registered in England

Wudoleum. Manufactured from asbestos, magnesite and wood for use as flooring material. John Cooke & Sons (Huddersfield) Ltd., Little Royd Queen's Mill Row, Huddersfield. April 6th.

## STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of "ASBESTOS" Published monthly  
(Insert title of publication.) (State frequency of issue.)  
at Philadelphia, Penna. For April 1, 1932.  
(Name of post office and State where publication is entered.) (State whether for April 1 or October 1.)  
State of Pennsylvania  
County of Philadelphia

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared A. S. Rossiter, who, having been duly sworn according to law, depose and says that he is the Editor of the "ASBESTOS"  
(State whether editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.) (Insert title of publication.)  
and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Name of—	Post office address—
Publisher <u>Secretarial Service</u>	<u>1701 Winter St., Phila., Pa.</u>
Editor <u>A. S. Rossiter</u>	<u>Blue Bell, Pa.</u>
Managing Editor <u>A. S. Rossiter</u>	<u>Blue Bell, Pa.</u>
Business Manager <u>A. S. Rossiter</u>	<u>Blue Bell, Pa.</u>

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

G. J. Stover 150 Summit Ave., Jenkintown, Pa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; and that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and that this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is:  
(This information is required from daily publications only.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of March, 1932.  
(Signature of Notary Public)  
James H. B. [Signature]  
(My commission expires March 2, 1933)

Form 1000—Ed. 1926.

NOTE.—This statement must be made in duplicate and both copies delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who shall send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Publications), Washington, D. C., and retain the other at the time of the post office. The publisher must furnish a copy of this statement to the nearest news printer used after its filing.

POSTMASTER: BE SURE TO READ AND CAREFULLY OBSERVE DIRECTIONS ON THE OTHER SIDE.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1926



## ASBESTOS

### THIS AND THAT

We understand that new Brake Lining Price Lists have been issued by several of the manufacturers of brake lining, effective May 1st.

Canada has a total registration of 1,206,836 motor vehicles, an average of one motor vehicle to every 8.6 persons. Canada ranks fourth in registration of motor vehicles, the United States being first with 26,523,779, the United Kingdom second with 1,524,339, and France third with 1,459,650. The United States registration rate is one motor vehicle to every 4.6 persons.

Howard Brothers Mfg. Company, Manufacturers of Card Clothing, Worcester, Mass., announce with deep regret the death of their President and General Manager, Herbert Midgley, on Thursday, April 14th.

The Semiannual Meeting of the American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers, will be held at Milwaukee, Wis., June 27 to 29. Hotel Pfister is the headquarters. Further details will be supplied upon request.

Dr. Piccard, a famous balloonist, says that from a height of ten miles the earth resembles a huge dish. We had no idea the depression was as noticeable as that. —A. G. & E. Magazine.

Asbestos felt is being used by Newall's Insulation Co., Ltd., of London, for the lining of ships' engine rooms in an effort to reduce the noise.

The felt, called "Paxfelt", is made of asbestos fibres felted and compacted with silicate of soda. It is also used largely as insulation in theatres and other buildings.

#### In Times of Depression

Mrs. Bunk: I caught your daughter kissing the ice-man this morning.

Mr. Bunk: Good heavens! Wasting time on him when we owe the grocer fifty dollars!

# ASBESTOS

**YOU** can now obtain from  
*The Ruberoid Co.* a complete line of Asbestos  
and Asphalt Building Products as listed below.

## ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Tapered American  
Method  
Hexagonal  
Horizontal

## ASBESTOS ROOFINGS

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## ASBESTOS PAPERS

Commercial Paper  
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(Roll Board)

## ASBESTOS PIPE COVERINGS AND BOILER INSULATION

Sectional Pipe Coverings  
Aristo Brand  
Imperial Brand  
Celasbestos Brand  
Watcocel Brand  
Anti-sweat Brand

## Lagging Blocks

Aristo Laminated  
Imperial Brand  
Celasbestos Brand  
Watcocel Brand

## ASBESTOS MILL BOARD

## ASBESTOS CORRUGATED SHEETS

## ASBESTOS FLAT SHEETS

## ASPHALT SHINGLES

Units  
Strips

## BUILT-UP ROOFING MATERIALS

Asbestos Felts  
Asphalt Felts  
Tarred Felts  
Roofing Asphalt  
Bond Roofing Asphalt  
Coal Tar Pitch  
Concrete Primer

## ASPHALT ROLL ROOFINGS

Smooth-surfaced  
Mineral-surfaced

## INSULATING AND SHEATHING PAPERS

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Asphalt Coated  
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Red Sheathing  
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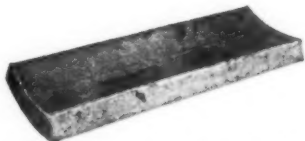
**Sales Divisions: RUBEROID MILLS—CONTINENTAL ROOFING MILLS  
SAFEPAK MILLS—H. F. WATSON MILLS—ETERNIT**

*Offices & Factories: New York, N. Y.—Chicago, Ill.—  
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**85% MAGNESIA  
PIPE & BOILER  
COVERINGS,  
HIGH  
TEMPERATURE  
INSULATION AND  
CEMENTS.**

**SEVERAL VALUABLE  
TERRITORIES  
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Its chemical and physical characteristics make  
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